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United States, and of the lack in our States of such a supervising body as the English Lunacy Commission. He denounces mechanical restraints, and recommends the boarding-out system for all sufficiently harmless patients. He justly condemns corporal punishment of the insane, and pronounces against the loose methods by which they are committed and sometimes executed.

The Inaugural Address outlines the work of the Society, and mentions the leading medico-legal societies of this country and Europe, and the leading European journals.

On Insanity in relation to Cardiac and Aortic Disease and Phthisis.

W. JULIUS MICKLE, M. D. London, 1888. pp. 93.

This little volume contains the three Gaulstonian lectures delivered in March before the Royal College of Physicians of London, and before printed in the *British Medical Journal*. The subject is introduced by a discussion of intra-cerebral circulation, and the dependence of mental states upon it. Cardiac disease may induce psychic disturbance by altering the adjustment of either the general or intracranial circulation, by causing changes in the quality of the blood in general circulation or in the brain, by leading to pulmonary disease, or by giving rise to a host of strange and painful sensations, a fruitful soil of delusions and hypochondria. Of the various forms of insanity that rise from heart disease, or are colored by it, or spring from a common diathesis with it, very many are of a depressive character, melancholia, hypochondria, delusions of persecutions, etc., or moroseness, querulousness, etc. Even where they begin with expansive and exalted states, the tendency, as the heart disease becomes grave, is toward depression. Many cases of phthisis also are melancholiac, but in a portion the connection of insanities of a more active type with the lung disease is very clear. The special connections of cardiac and aortic lesions are demonstrated in a careful classification of 236 cases (165 individuals, all males), almost all of whom were under Dr. Mickle's care, and examined *post mortem* by him. For these connections, and those of phthisis, the reader must be referred to the book itself.

Ueber Simulation geistiger Störungen. FÜRSTNER. Archiv für Psychiatrie, Bd. XIX, Heft 3.

The asserted rareness of simulated insanity does not find support in the experience of urban institutions and those having to do with the criminal classes. Prof. Fürstner finds that of the twenty-five persons under accusation of crime sent in nine years to the Heidelberg Klinik for examination, at least twelve, and perhaps a thirteenth, were feigning. Knowledge, sometimes the most exact, of the diseases copied is acquired by contact with the insane in prisons and hospitals and in the family, from newspaper accounts, and sometimes from slight attacks experienced in themselves. The insanities feigned may be gathered into four groups: first and most frequent, imbecility with apathy, dumbness, or distorted reactions in word and deed; second, disturbances or absence of consciousness, usually asserted to have existed at the time of the criminal act and usually accompanied by sense illusions, with strange talk and behavior at intervals; third, variable symptoms, changing irregularly and not fitting any of the common kinds of insanity; fourth, excited